ADDRESS OF C. R. MILES, ESQ., TO THE MEDICAL GRADUATES

trasted—Essential Elements of Charac-ter, Intellect and Training the Same in Both, but the Arena for their Exercise in one Case is Private, in the other Pubtion of the Faculty-The University

the Medical College of South Carolina by Ch. Richardson Miles, Esq., one of the board of trustees, Celivered on Tuesday evening, March 6, at Hibernian Hall, on the occasion of the annual commence ment, commanded the marked attention ment, commanded the marked attention of the large audience present, and to oblige man, who heard it, and also to gravify those who could not attend, it is now published in full. Mr. Miles said: It is with unfergned self-distrust that I undertake the performance of the task which the partial kindness of the Dean and Feenlty has assigned to.

and Faculty has assigned me.

It is not only that the duties of my ofession are so exacting in their re-irements as to leave but little time to quirements as to leave but little time to devote to anything else, but the mental habits engendered by its practice, make it very difficult for me to turn my mind into other channels of thought, and to prepare such an address as may be expected on this occasion; an address which must have a purpose and object of a substantial those for which I am accustomed to speak, to convince a judge or jury in order to induce a decree or procure a verdict.

And perhaps some of our detractors might add, that it requires a fee to unlock our understandings, and an antagonist to make us exert our faculties; and that without these incentives a lawyer cannot make a speech.

But it is required of me only to speak

It seems to me, too, that such counsel and encouragement to those about to enter upon your profession, may not inappropriately be given by one of mine, who has had some experience of professional life, its requirements, its trials and dangers, its triumphs and defeats. For there is so much in common between the professions of Law and Medicine, that experience is one authorizes the giving of advice to 'hose about to engage in the other.

Although the spheres of action of the Physician and the Lawyer are different, the one dealing with physical, and the other with civil and social laws, yet their other with civil and social laws, yet their aims should be the same—the preserva-tion of rights, the radress of wrongs, the relief of suffering, the maintenance and vindication of Law. It is to the attainment of these noble ends that the physician and the lawyer, each in his calling, should address his energies and devote his life.

So too should they be guided and gov-erned by the same lofty motives; Duty and Honor should be alike the govern-

ing principles of each.

And while the special training of the professions is different, the essential reprofessions is different, the essential re-quirements of each are the same; liberal proliminary education, self-discipline, patient labor, unflagging industry, close observation, quick perception, clear judg-nent are as essential to excellence in one as in the other. In their different spheres of action the lawyer and physician have to deal with similar questions and apply like principles, demanding and cultivathe same mental and moral qualities

The power of diagnosis, for example, which I take to be the faculty which more than any other, marks the difference between physicians, is just as essential. tial to the lawyer as to the doctor, and is as much called into play in determining whether a remainder is vested or contingent, as it is in deciding whether a fever is malarial or typhoid.

As much courses may be received of

is malarial or typhoid.

As much courage may be required of the lawyer in the conduct of a cause, as of the aurgeon in the performance of an operation: as much indgment and tact may be called forth in the management of "a case" in the Court House, as in the treatment of "a case" in the hospital.

While in our profession we are sometimes called upon to deal with questions which involve results as momentous as can depend on human conduct, it must be conceded that the habitual routine of yours brings you into more constant contact with serious isset.

The responsibilities of each profession are commensurate with its duties; and

The responsibilities of each profession are commensurate with its duties; and while fully realizing the weight which rests upon us, I can conceive of no greater burden of responsibility than that which the physician habitually bears.

Your trials, too, even to me to be habitually greater than ours; not only is the strain upon your physical and mental powers induce continuous than with us, but the tax upon your sensibilities, in your constant contact with pain and sufyour constant contact with pain and suffering, and with the weaknesses and frailties of humanity, constitutes a still

physician of sensitive nature, and feeling heart, when, after having done all that skill, and energy, and zeal, and devotion, can do, he feels that he is powerless to

can do, he reels that he is powerless to arrest the progress of disease, or prolong the life of his patient.

It may be the life at stake is one on which so much depends; around which so much interest is concentrated, so many loving ones cluster; the void which will be caused by its removal will be so rast, the bonds by which it is held so rungerous and strong that it seems im-

sumerous and strong, that it seems impossible that it come impossible that it can be withdrawn.

Upon the physician every hope is rested, and with passionate appeals, or mute entreaty, he is called upon for help.

The crisis, watched for through the slowly rolling hours, has come; with breathless anxiety the loved ones gathered round witch the fixes of the physical breathless anxiety the loved ones gathered round, watch the face of the physician, there to read the sentence of life or death. With unfaltering courage and self-control he puts forth the supreme effort of his skill in the struggle—but in value. He is conscious that "the dreaded of men, surnamed the Destroyer,"

"Hat passed into the chamber of the sleeper, The dark and silent room,
And as he enters darker grows, and deeper, The silence and the gloom."

A stilled sub from the passers and deeper.

A stifled sob from the nearest and dear-eat shows that the physician's face has been read aright.

been read aright.

He sees the gray shadow, death's seal, settle and spread over the face on which every gaze is fixed; and with bowed lead and as ing heart, he withdraw from the avoid presence. God help bim, what a pang is his!

But if the trials of the physician are extreme, his triansphasare proud, and his pleasures among the purest of which our nature is capable.

It is his daily privilege to assuage pain.

hope. And when through his instru-mentality and skill, Providence restores to loving hearts the objects. Section almost wrested from ther the Uni-versal Conqueror, the good physician's heart throbs with a bliss as exquisite as is ever vouchaafed to mortals. There are, my friends, rewards beyond the reach and measure of the fee bill; triumphs nobler sud purer than those of the battle field and the forum, and these it may be granted to you to enjoy.

the battle field and the forum, and these it may be granted to you to enjoy. I rank as not least among the rewards and pleasures of the physician, the trust and confidence so universally accorded to him by those with whom his duties throw him into such close relations. Nothing should be more ennobling than this trust, should more elevate the standards and stimulate the efforts of your ards and stimulate the efforts of your

But from this very trust and confidence arises one of the dangers to which I think your profession is peculiarly exposed, and against the tendency to which would caution you the temptation to

ceived, often desire to be deceived, and sometimes, perhaps, should be deceived; and when the deception is so easy, as it is, with you, and brings, as its immediate reward, reputation and gain, the temptation to practice it is often irresistible.

I do not mean to cay that your profession enjoys a monopoly of quackery, and that charlatans are not to be found in all professions and callings. I have heard even of lawyers who pretended to be what they were not, and who reaped thereby both pence and praise. "But I think you have much the advantage of us in your opportunities for quackery."

The practice of our profession is carried on for the most part in public, and under

on for the most part in public, and ander the keen scrutiny of antagonists, whose interest and duty, and often pleasure, it interest and duty, and often pleasure, it is to detect and expose our fallacies and mistakes, and strip us of our fallac pretensions; while in your profession, (to its honor be it said,) it is but rare that one is found who will betray or expose the mistakes or blunders or want of ckill of any of the fraternity. We are, therefore, more readily weighed and measured than you are. The mistakes of lawyers are exposed and proclaimed in the Court House and recorded in the reports, while, according to the old adage, "the mistakes of doctors are—buried!"

A distinguished lawyer of snother State, in an address to a medical class,

State, in an address to a medical class, (to which I am indebted for valuable suggestions,) says, with keen, but good natured wit, "In Spain, where the physician still exvies the gold-headed car, which used to be the wand of your office, which used to be the wand of your office, he never attends the funerals of his patients. There is a sort of popular superstition, that he would be reversing Scripture, and following his works. The misdeeds of our profession, on the contrary, rest mainly on the earth's surface, and an autopsy is commonly a matter of course. We are confronted in the discharge of our wort important duty. charge of our most important duties be astute and zealous rivals, weighed by in astute and zealous rivals, weighed by impartial judges and observant juries, under
the challenge of gublic acrutiny. What
we do most privately is open always to
the suspicions and questionings of adverse interests. Nobody thinks of going
to the apothecary's to criticise your prescriptions, after your patient has set out
on the 'iter tenebric sum,' but there is a
lively splicitude generally. lively solicitude, generally, concerning the last will and testament which we have prepared for him The mourners often go about the street which lead to bate offices, when they would

the probate omes, hardly Wivisit at new graves

In tender pilgrimage,'
a poor Hood aighs."
The implicit and universal trust and confidence reposed in the physician exact from him the nicest and most sensitive from him the incest and incontact with honor. He is brought in contact with his patients when sickness > pain have broken down the barrier of reserve, and he is cognizant of all their weaknesses, their faults and frailties, their errors or their crimes. From him no secrets are

hid.

He is rure to discover the proverbial skeleton which is hid in every man's closet, which is, perhaps, but the natural consequence of his professional education. He is called upon to minister to the mind diseased; he is familiar with "The losses, the crosses,

That active man energy to the contraction of the mind disease.

The losses, the crosses,
That active man engage;
The Jean all, the tears all,
Of dim, declining age,"
To him are confided the most delicated To him are confided the most delicate and painful secrets of the family. These confidences should be as sacred as those of the confessional.

But the Honor which should be your standard should do more than elevate you above the baseness of betraying confidence; it should life you higher, and prevent you from abusing the confidence reposed in you, by pretending to be what you are not. You will be trusted and believed in: do not betray, but deserve

believed in; do not betray, but deserve this confidence, by having the highest standards, and striving to live up to them.

I will not dwell upon the trials to which, in your professional life, you will be subjected; but trial fact fidelity to Truth and Honor will carry you safely themselve them. through them all.

"To your ownself be trae; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man

Gentlemen of the graduating class, you Gentlemen of the graduating class, you are under pecular obligations to the faculty of the College, not only for the valuable instruction which they have given you, but for having by their personal efforts maintained this College, without which many of you would not have been able to obtain the degree of M. D. now conferred man you.

conferred upon you.

For many taying years have these gen-tlemen devoted their talence and knowl-

maintained the institution; and to them the State and city owe very much. But the strain has been too great and long continued, and the personal sacrifice too heavy, and the personal sacrines too heavy, and unless some relief is speedily afforded them it can scarcely be hoped that the College can be continued. Now that the State has been freed from

Anderson

the bondage under which she groaned, and her destinies are controlled by her own sons, may we not confidently hope that this time-honored and cherished in-

that this time-honored and cherished institution will not be forgotten or neglected, but will receive that fostering aid which is required to restore its highest capacity for usefulness.

It has done much for the medical profession, it has done much for the State; it is very dear to Charleston. From its chairs the techings have been as valuable as from those of any similar institution in the country. From its walls have been sent forth into many States, men of the highest worth and greatest usefulness.

think your profession is peculiarly exposed, and against the tendency to which I would caution yeu—the temptation to quackery and chariatanism.

I do not allude so fauch to the low and mean forms in which it assails you, but to the temptation to pretend to be what you know you cannot.

Your art is one about which the majority of the world can know nothing, and which, therefore, they are apt to regard with superstitious reverence, "Omne tynotum pro mirifico."

The most ignorant and uninformed the highest worth and greatest useful-ness.

Our State and people surely will not willingly let die the College, founded, and maintained, and graced and honored by Holbrook and Moultrie, and Prioleau, and by one, who has filled in turn so many of its chairs, and who touched nothing that he did not adorn, who still of honors, tho venerable, distinguished, and beloved, Geddings.

Already we have seen that the people of the State realize the duty and necessi-

ican forms in war.

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grows out of the instincts of our nature,
and is so nourished by habit, almost irrethe tunristibly induces the assumption on his
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of honors, the venerable, distinguisand beloved, Geddings.

Already we have seen that the people of the State realize the duty and necessity of providing for the higher training and culture of the sons of the State, and
we hope and expect before long to see
the State University again established and in successful operation. And when
the University is established we hope
that this, the only medical school in the
State, will be made part and parcel of it.
Such an arrangement will be greatly to
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State, will be made part and parcel of it.
Such an arrangement will thus secure the use of a very valuable property, and the benefit of an institution, organized and established, and well adapted for its purposes; and it will afford to this College the means not only of maintaining itself, but of raising its standard, improving its facilities, and enlarging and extending its usefulness.

Such a union of the Medical College of South a union of the Medical College of South Carolina with the State University would be in conformity with the usage prevailing in very many of the States, where the medical schools of the States Universities are removed from their other colleges, and located in cities, which are better adapted for the requirements of medical schools.

The advantages which will

medical schools.

The advantages which will accrue to the people of South Carolina from maintaining a Medical College in the State, are too obvious to need enumeration. The standards of the medical profession in South Carolina, intellectual and ethical have always too. cal, have always been exceptionally high, and great efforts should be made to continue to the young men of the State the advantages to be derived from these in-

It was my good fortune, recently, to hear a distinguished physician of Charleston address a committee of the Legislature, on a subject in which the medical profession take a deap interest—the establishment of a Elizie Board of Health, under the direction, and control Health, under the direction, and control of the State Medical Society. After calling attention to the provisions of the proposed bill, by which all the services which would be required would be performed by members of the profession gratuitously, he said, with a glow of just pride upon his fece, and with a dignity and earnestness which made a protound impression upon all who heard him, that while the medical profession were very inadequately remunerated, he thanked God that no where does the physician occupy a higher social position than he dues in South Carolina, and where, thereusa in South Carolina and where there fore, he can afford to be poor, and to work unselfishly for the common benefit. Those familiar with the status of the medical profession in other communities will appreciate the value of this tribute.

The Faculty, recognizing their obligation to make every effort to keep pace with the best medical colleges of the country, have carefully considered what changes in the course of instruction are changes in the course or instruction are desirable to attain this end.

A committee of the Faculty, to whom this question was referred, in a carefully considered and able report, which has been shopted by the Faculty, say: "An examination of the catalogues and circulars of the foremost medical colleges of the land shows: First, Either an adop-

lars of the foremost medical colleges of the land, shows: First—Either an adoption by them of: compulsory collegiate course of three years, or an earnest endeavor towards that end as econ as practicable. Second—A graded course of instruction, with partial examinations at the end of each year on the studies of that period of the curriculum. Third—A decided advance in the opportunities afforded the student for practical (i. c. laboratory) work in chemistry, histology, pharmacy and physiology, with increased adva...ages in clinics and operative surgery.

"The time was when, owing to the exi-gencies of a thinly settled population in a comparatively undeveloped country, young men would not bear the restraints of a long period of apprenticeship and education. Their souls were fired to enter at ones into the battle of life; and such was the demand for workers that less attention was paid to individual fitless the theory was paid to individual in-ness. The community dattered itself with possessing the author or ecognize those whose natural talents could life them above deficiencies of early training.

But at what cost? "The r. lical student of to-day, how "The r. lical student of to-day, however, has cout him a thicker pepulation, with increased competition in every walk of life, and a public, taking it all in all, better read and more discriminating than has ever before existed. He should feel the absolute necessity of procuring the most reliable and complete preparation for his calling. Unfortunately, he does not always do so, but the proportion of those seeking a higher education is steadily on the increase."

The Faculty recommend the adaption of the following changes in the curriculum, at the carliest moment practicable:

of the following changes in the curriculum, at the carliest moment practicable; "First. The prolongation of the course to three annual terms.
"Second. The adoption of provisions

"Second. The adeption of provisions whereby the instruction may be in accordance with the attainments of the student, so as to carry him progressively and systematically from one subject to another in a just and natural order.

"Third. The instituting of an examination at the end of the second "ear, on the fundamental branches, viz Anato-

cine and Obstetrics.

"Fourth. Providing the means by which every student may enjoy the fullest facilities for practical (i. e. laboratory) work in Chemistry and Microscopy; operative Surgery on the cadarer, and practical instruction in the use of modern apparatus, whether for diagnosis or treatment, hospital and bedside observation.

"Figh. The improvement of the course

ment, hospital and bedside observation.

"Fifth. The improvement of the course offered to students in pharmacy."

I may add, that there is another most desirable and important change which is necessary to enable the student to profit by these facilities, namely, an increased preliminary education in these who enter upon the medical course.

This is not an appropriate occasion for discussing these suggestions, nor have I

discussing these suggestions, nor have I the ability or knowledge requisite for such discussion; but I cannot omit to say, in passing, that I have been more and more impressed each year since the war with the conviction that there never the war with the conviction that there never was a time when education, to be practi-cal, more essentially requires that it be liberal and thorough. In the struggle and contest of life in which we are en-

and contest of life in which we are engaged, our young men have to encounter, and compete with, those who are thoroughly trained and equipped with full intellectual panoply, and to hold their own in the contest, they must have like training and equal weapons.

And to ensure a healthy development, the moral training must keep pace with the intellectual; for there is, perhaps, no condition of society more fraught with danger than where the intellect is developed beyond the moral nature.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more But more of reverence in us dwell; That mind and soul, according well, May make one music as before, But vaster."

It is for you, gentlemen, who have had the views of the Faculty impressed on you, when you go forth from the college, to promulgate them and prepare the way for their introduction.

But these most desirable changes augmented by the Faculty connect has suggested by the Faculty connects.

gested by the Faculty cannot be carried out, and the greater usefulness of the college promoted; indeed, it is doubtful whether its continued existence can be whether its continued existence can be secured, and its property preserved, without prompt and efficient extraneous aid. Such aid we can expect and hope for only from the State, whose duty and interest alike it is afford it, whonever she shall be able to do so. This succor, the State, still compassed as she is with trials, and laden with burdens, cannot show afford. now afford.

But our dear State has been raised from the dust of humiliation and restored to her own proud place. She has emerged from the darkness of despair into the light of hope, and we trust that some rays may shine upon and rekindle the lustre of this time-honored and beloved institution.

Our deliverance has been, under Prov-dence, wrought out by the matchless fortitude and wisdom of him,

The pillar of the people's hope, The centre of the State's desire." We number the Governor among We number the Governor among our Trustees, and as leader, as patriot, as statesman and scholar, this institution must commend itself to his interest and affection, and we may feel assured of his just and judicious assistance when the time comes that the State can extend to us its fostering aid.

Gentlemen of the Faculty, we congratulate you on the executory.

ulate you on the encouraging results of your self-sacrificing and devoted labors, exhibited in this, the largest class which has graduated from the College since the war. Amid difficulties and discouragements which may well have disheartened your and parkets are instiffed age to ments which may well have disheartened you, and perhaps even justified you in abandoning the work imposed on you, you have not wearied in well doing, but have contined faithful to your duties and responsibilities; and so far from lowering the standards and requirements of your College, you have earnestly endeavored to elevate and extend them.

You have deserved well of your profession, of our community and of the State.

And you my friends who to pick

enter upon your professional life, remember, that the training which you ave received from the instructors in your received from the instructors in your Alma Mater has been only preliminary. They have but (in the beautiful language of Milton) "conducted you to a hill side, where they have pointed out the right path of a virtuous and noble education; laborious, indeed, at the first ascent, but else so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prespects and melodious sounds on every side, that the harp of Orpheus was not more charming." Your true and real education, that

Your true and real education, that which their training only served to teach you how to acquire, now begins, the education which you give yourselves.

As yet, within the temple of the Fates your several fortunes are inscribed.

To some life may prove

adva. ages in clinics and operative surgery.

"The cause of these changes is evident on reflection. The increased facilities and thorny, beset with dangers and trials, and thorny, beset with dangers and trials, and thorny, beset with dangers and trials, with sloughs of despondency and dark valleys of humiliation; but not, I trust, with slough from the part of the various colleges, but are largely the effect of a better educated public opinion, which revolts, at entrusting the issues of life and death to heads and hands ill prepared for the proper discharge of their momentous responsibilities, as also of the personal enthusiasm of each corps of instructors, who cannot but feel that mighty tide of scientific progress which to day rolls over every civilized land.

"The time was when, owing to the exigencies of a thinly settled population in a comparatively undeveloped country, young men would not bear the restraints of a long period of apprenticeship and aducation. Their souls were fired to "From vain temptations dost set free". Along a rough, a weary road;"

calm'st the weary strine of frail human Her aspect may at first seem harsh and unattractive, but Duty,
"Stern law-g., sr; thou yet dost wear The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know me anything so fair,
As the smile upon thy face."

Her service is exacting, but she im-parts a strength equal to every trial; "— her vigor, wedded to thy blood,
Shall strike within thy pulses, like a God's,
To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers and deeds;"
and her compensations are beyond all others. She, as no other can, sustains in conflict, consoles in defeat, and crowns with completest victory at the la-

"For in all lands, and through a atory, The path of dury, is the way to glory." You now, gentlemen, go forth from the walls of your Alms Mater. See to it, that by your lives and labors you illustrate her value, and commend her to the gratitude of all.

— In Hartford, Coun., women receive twenty-five cents per dozen for making corsets; and the cotton thread, which must be bought of the corset manufac-turer, is deducted from this sans. There It is his daily privilege to assuage pain, to smoothe suffering, to revive the sinking spirits of the depressed, and to rekindle them of the core of the hopes of the depairing. It is atep is listened for, and his coming watched by those to whom he is the harbinger of darkest days, they have preserved and the course, on Surgery, Medica; and of a final one, on the complete half a dozen in a day, and thus care there are thirteen stitches to the inch and five the fundamental branches, viz Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Madica; and of a final one, on the complete half a dozen in a day, and thus care there are thirteen stitches to the inch and five the fundamental branches, viz Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Madica; and of a final one, on the complete half a dozen in a day, and thus care there are thirteen stitches to the inch and five the fundamental branches. An experienced needle woman can complete half a dozen in a day, and thus care there are thirteen stitches to the inch and five the fundamental branches.

THE REPORT ON FORESTRY.

marks of Hon. D. Wyatt Atken, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives

The Way the Money Goes for Printing
and the Agricultural Interests of the Country Neglected.

In the House of Representatives, on the 26th of March, a resolution was un-der consideration which proposed to print 5,000 copies of the report on fores-try by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Aiken moved to amend by 'aserting

Mr. Aiken moved to amend by 'nserting 25,000 copies, and on this amendment he spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, some explanation is necessary to acquaint the House with the subject before them that they may vote understandingly upon the report of the Committee on Printing.

In the spring of 1874, a memorial was presented to Congress from the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," saking for such legislation of

can Association for the Advancement of Science," asking for such legislation as would tend to encourage the cultivation of timber and the preservation of forests. That memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, who, after maturely considering its merits, reported favorably and presented a bill authorising the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Forestry, who should make investigations upon this and all kindred subjects. This commissioner was subsequently appointed, and he is the agent of the government who now presents to this body the result of his investigations in the shape of a report upon forestry, and of which report I ask the publication of 25,000 copies, instead of 5,000 as proposed by the Committee on Printing.

on Printing.

I am not here, sir, to defend this agent, for I never knew him until I met him before the Committee on Agriculture; but he is a man of national reputation, but he is a man of national reputation, and I presume has his reputation somewhat at stake in submitting this report. He has labored assiduously for two years to fulfill the order of Congress in making these investigations upon the subject of forestry, forest culture, and all other questions incidental thereto.

The printing of this report was maturely considered by the Committee on Agriculture, consisting of eleven members. The manuscript is sufficient to fill two volumes, one a volume of closely

two volumes, one a volume of closely printed matter of perhaps 650 pages, the other a volume of statistical matter,

printed matter of perhaps 650 pages, the other a volume of statistical matter, comprising about 350 or 400 pages. Your Committee on Agriculture believe it would be prudent, wise and proper to publish the entire report, making perhaps 1,000 or 1,100 pages. But by a peculiar rule of this House, to which I am not now offering an objection, after the consideration of the subject by the committee of eleven members, we have the matter again submitted for the consideration of the Printing Committee, which is composed of but three members, who in their wisdom decide that the Committee on Agriculture were to per cent. Wrong. To my mind, sir, this is a most remarkable conclusion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask the chairman of the Committee on Printing if he has delved into this mass of manuscript matter? Has he a conception of the magnitude of this work, and of its importance to the people of this country? If he has, I would ask why is it that his committee have suggested the printing of only 5,000 copies? Is it because printing a large number would not be in the line of economy? If this is the purport of his report, and it should be approved by this House, I shall on a proper occasion introduce a resolution, to be referred to an appropriate committee, asking for a definition of that off-repeated cry, harped upon this floor so constantly, "it is not in the line of economy."

It will require but \$5,000 to print

omy." It will require but 25,000 to print 5,000 copies of this report, and instead of spending a larger amount for the benefit of the great agricultural interests of our country, the Committee on Printing favor that economy which would almost amother the report and prevent a single copy from falling into the hands of the farmers. Sir, compare this species of economy with that which appropriates for a defunct navy or for an inefficient army more millions of the public money than we are asking for thousands. Yes, than we are asking for thousands. Yes, sir, we give more as an annual salary to a single commodore or general than is asked for to spread information among

the people.

This is the first time during this see sion that the agricultural interests have asked that some benefit shall accrue to asked that some benefit shall accrue to them from the appropriations made to develop the recources of the country.

Mr. Finley—Will the gentleman from South Carolina allow me to make a suggestion in the way of an inquiry?

Mr. Aiken—Certainly.

Mr. Finley—The gentleman stated that it would cost \$5,000 to print 5,000 copies of this report. Now, is it not true that it would only cost \$15,000 to print 25,000 copies?

copies?
Mr. Aiken—I can print 25,000 copies

Mr. Aiken—I can print 25,000 copies for \$11,000.

Mr. Speaker, I undertook to rummage through this mass of manuscript to entiafy myself about its contents; and having learned its supposed contents by an examination of the captions to the various chapters, I ask the privilego of stating them to the House.

The first chapter contains an account of the distribution of forests throughout the United States, and their extent in the respective States and territories.

of the distribution of forests throughout the United States, and their extent in the respective States and territories.

The second chapter is captioned "The methods of preserving and increasing these forests;" the third speaks of the methods of planting out forests, and describes the trees best adapted to different localities. Fourth, "Wood as a material for paper making." Fifth, "The manufacture of charcoal and its uses, with wood gas for illumination and other purnoses." Sixth, "The consumption of wood by railroads, the respective consumption for fuel and for cross-ties." Seventh, "The comparative value of different kinds of wood for heating purposes." Eighth. "The resinous products of our forest, and the European method of preserving resinous trees."

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is a well known fact that the resinous inclustries of the Bouthern States, in which so much money is annually invested, are being seriously injured by the suicidal policy adopted in this country of extracting as much turpentine from the trees as possible at the shortest practicable time. This gradual but certain destruction of this immense industry should be averted, and it can only be done by furnishing our

ble at rl. shortest practicable time. This gradual but certain destruction of this immense industry should be averted, and it can only be done by furnishing our citizens with the information contained in this chapter. If investigation has proven to the people of Europe how this industry can be continued for general tions, and yet not exhaust the means of supply, it will be worth more than the coast of publishing this report to our citizens, if we by this means inform them to this people of Europe how the count of the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Alawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." The young lady very prompt and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and some, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and some, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and some, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and some, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and some, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and some, examining a young lady witness in court, determined 'to perpisk her, and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." The young lady very prompt and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young lady very prompt and said: "Miss, apon my word you are very try." They young l

duty, has enabled the United States to export annually eight million dollars' worth of leather, and if it were known whence we could obtain the material to enable us to tan leather at a still less cost, our exports might be increased two-fold to the advantage of that portion our

Intellinencer.

laboring population.
"The results of the forest fires and their occurrence and preservation" is the caption of another chapter, and I would only ask, if there are not towns and

conly ask, if there are not towns and villages in our Northwestern States that would have paid the cost of printing this report could they have been allowed within the past four years to circulate this chapter among Lieir neighbors?

The next chapter speaks of the "insect ravages of forests, diseases, and other destroying agencies." What can be of more immediate interest to the agriculture. I now call the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered; which cultural communities of our country? Entire forest belts are sometimes swept out of existence by insects, and if in this chapter we are to be advised of a remedy, that alone will be worth the cost of publication.

Next comes the question of the "importance of forests to agriculture. A vital

portance of forests to agriculture. A vital uestion; none more so. To-day the houghtless farmer fells his forests with the hope and prospect of immediate gain, never for one moment believing that the great cause of agriculture is injured just to the extent that he assists in denuding the earth of the covering nature gave it.

If, by reading this chapter, he can be restrained and induced to preserve and induced increase his forest area, will report he apply read the sample read to the sample read to the sample read for the sam not be amply repaid for the appropria-tion? From almost every section of car country comes the wail that the climate has changed or some other cause exists

has changed or some other cause exists that prevents our lands producing as they did years ago. Who can say that the destruction of our forests is not the cause of this mysterious change. Perhaps there are data enough in this chapter to satisfy the thoughtful agriculturist. This is followed by a chapter or dissertation upon the manner in which the forests of Europe are managed. Are we too old to learn from these experienced scientists? Years ago the farmers of Europe were as reckless and thoughtless as are the farmers of America, and to-day they realize the folly of their recklessness. The annual freshets of the Po and other European rivers are national caness. The annual freshets of the Po and other European rivers are national calamities. Their cause is directly ascribed to the destruction of the forests upon the adjacent hillsides. No one can tell how many millions of acres of fertile low lands have in this country been rendered hopelessly barren from the same cause. Torrents of rain-fall are annually washing from our denuded hillsides guiches of barren sand upon our irrevocably ruined bottom lands, while the soluble fertility is awept by the river's current into the ocean. Let us learn from those more experienced a lesson as to how to arrest this accelerated progress to destruction. If Europe has discovered that a preservation of her forests is a preservation of her soil, let us become adepts in this school of learning. If the luxuriant leaver of our forest trees check the fall, and the myriad rootlets retard the flow of rain-water that frequently neural from our supposite to destruction. retard the flow of rain-water that fre-quently pours from our summer's clouds

at the rate of an inch in depth to a minute of time, then let us cherish the trunks that bear those leaves and encour-age the growth of those miniature rootlets.

Europe has her schools of forestry, and the next chapter in this report ireats of that subject. Are we too learned to receive instruction from this source also? If this report tells us what Europe is doing, let us know the fact, and let our farmers learn what older vations are doing upon a subject of such vital importance to their vocation.

most important, and that treats of the most important, and that treats of the influence of forests on climate. Mr. Speaker, who can tell us to-day what effect this denudation of our country has upon our climate? Why the sudden and unprecedented changes in our climate in almost every section of this broad land? Whence the cause of the periodic droughts annually experienced new-adays throughout our cotton belt? No one can say that denudation and consequent rapid evaporation is not the cause. quent rapid evaporation is not the cause.

Mr. Speaker, these are the various topics treated of in the first volume of

topics treated of in the first volume of this report. The second volume is one of statistics, which we do not ask to have published, but which, I believe, should appear with the other as information for the people.

I have made a calculation of the cost of publishing 25,000 copies of this resport, provided it covers no more than 650 pages. It will not exceed \$11,200.

Mr. Singleton—Did you get that from the Public Printer?

Mr. Aiken—Yas: and I can state and

Mr. Singleton—Did you get that from the Public Printer?

Mr. Aiken—Yes; and I can state another fact for the benefit or this House, and I beg the members to hear and remember it. While 25,000 copies of this report, if published by the government printing establishment here in Washington, where house rent, fuel and gas are supplied at the expense of the government, will cost \$11,200, I can take the very same job to Philadelphia and have it done by private parties for \$9,000. Fifty thousand copies of this work will cost but \$21,000, and 100,000 copies would not cost as much as you pay to three or four officials of this government in the shape of annual salaries, and it was for the printing of this last number that the Committee on Agriculture asked in their report. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the report of the Committee on Printing, proposing to publish only 5,000 copies of this volume, which contains so much invaluable information upon the agricultural and manufacturing industries of our country, is unreasonably economical, and L trust the Head ly economical, and I trust the House will adopt my amendment proposing to

Mr. Singleton—The Committee on Printing have no feeling about this matter. I desire to lay before the House what the Committee on Agriculture did. The gentleman has told but a part; I wish to tell the balance. The committee recommended to the House the publication of 100,000 copies of this sport, embracing 1,250 pages, 350 pages of which the Committee on Printing propose to strike out, because the gentleman who prepared the work states that it is not necessary they should be published, as they contain mostly matters which are embraced in other reports accessible to everybody. Now, it seems to me that to empr.ced in other reports accessible to everybody. Now, it seems to me that to publish 100,000 copies of this work, at the enormous expense of \$100,000, would in the present state of our finances be an

very easy matter to strike off any number that we may think the value of the work will justify. This is exactly what the Committee on Printing have done. We did not follow the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture for the publication of 100,000 volumes, containing eleven hundred and fifty pages each, of which three hundred and fifty pages contain nothing but statistics as to the amount of lumber shipped from one country to another, etc. If the House thinks proper to print 25,000 copies of this work, it will be the act of the House, and not of the committee. We have

John Brown, Jr., the son of John Brown who made the attack on Harper's Ferry, Va., has written to the Hon. John Cochrane, of New Tork, a full statement of the general plans of "John Brown of Oasawattamie," together with a review of the special plans, so far as they referred to Harper's Ferry, accompanying the statement with the facts, so far as he knew them, of Gerrit Smith's knowledge and want of knewledge of those plans. Mr. Gestrane has given the ister for publication, accompanying it with a letter from aimself, in which he draws the conclusion that, although Mr. Smith was fully cognizant of the general plans the conclusion that, although Mr. Snith was fully cognizant of the general plans of John Brown, he was entirely ignorant of the contemplated raid which ended so fatally, that raid being in direct violation of the general plans as unfolded to Mr. Smith. Mr. Cochrane, therefore, reafirms his belief in Gerrit Smith's entire truthfulness, and maintains that when he denied all previous knowledge of the Harper's Ferry attack, he spoke the truth unreservedly, and did not resort to a cowardly evasion.

In his letter John Brown, Jr., saye his father's attack on Harper's Ferry is

In his letter John Brown, Jr., says his father's attack on Harper's Ferry is "assumed by the public mind to be the complete exponent of his general purposes; whereas it should stand in the public estimate only as a single fact, indicating his general purpose no more, perhaps, than does a single mountain peak gives an idea of the general direction of a mountain chain." He says his father's general purpose was to make slave-holding such a dangerous and unprofitable business that it would be abandoned, and to accomplish this he did not propose to incite a general insurrection of slaves. "He did, however, propose to forcibly liberate the alayes of individual slaveholders, where in his cpinion it could be done most successfully. He considered that the mountains and swamps of the South afforded places where forcibly emancipated slaves could find refuge and be defended; and he intended that from the numerous strongholds there furnished by nature small bands of the freed slaves, under competent leadership, should carry on a regulatent estimate and sweet successing the competent estimated and a carry on a regulatent estimated. competent leadership, should carry on a persistent, self-supporting guerilla warfare, in which no more violence should be used than should be found necessary in defence or in effecting the liberation of slaves by such predatory hands

and the negrote, rehemently opportunity

A Woman of Influence.

"I want to know if this is a steam iny un or a hose car!" yelled a woman with a complexion like an old boot, as she hooked the conductor in the coat collar with the handle of her umbrella, and pulled him back with a jerk that came very near stretching him out on the hand.

"Really, mum, I don't understand you," "Really, mum, I don't understand you," stammered the young man.

"You don't, hey? No, I'll be bound you don't; but if you don't stop this car, and that mighty suddent too, or I'll give you a taste of this umbrella over your wooden head that you will understand. Here I've been motionin' to you and shakin my fist at you for the last two minutes but there you stand grinnin' like a chessy cat at the gals on the sidewalk and never once shipin' your oyes around to see how your passengers are comin' on. There now, help me out with my basket, an' look sharp about it. You've carried me five blocks further'n I wanted to go, an' I want you to toll the man what runs that car comin' yonder to pass me back free. I'm a patient woman, an' never say much, but I've got lots of influence, young man—for my man is fireman in a printin' office down town—an' if you know, which side of your bread has the butter on you'll attend to business a little sharper the next time I'm aboard. That's all. You hear me."

A Brautiful Idea.—I cannot be-lieve that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is east up by the ocean of eter-sity to float for a mo-ment on its wave, and sink to nothing-ness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds some yer us with a beauty that is not of ver us with a beauty that is not of earth, then pass off and leave us to muse upon tueir faded involiness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festivals around the midulght throne are set above the grasp of limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable. mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty presented to our view and then taken from us, leavto our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents on our hearts? We are born for a higher world than that of the earth; hear is a realm where rainbows never fade-where the class will be but before us, like lales that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever?

y the true name and address of the writer. H

A WOMAN'S CURIOUS FORGERIES.

A very curious case of forgery by a woman, in which the motive for the offense appears to be undiscoverable, is reported by the Memphis Appeal. Miss Mary Hampton, for ten years a teacher in the public schools of that city, is the culprit. She lived with her mother, a widow and also a teacher in the public schools, in a house furnished by the city and adjoining the school in which they taught. Miss Hampton is small in stature, delicate and consumptive in appearance, and 30 years old. Her salary taught. Miss Hampton is small in stature, delicate and consumptive in appearance, and 30 years old. Her salary with her mother's came to \$140 a month. In November lest Miss Hampton bought of the County Court Clerk, James Reily, \$650 worth of city scrip, giving her individual note for \$650, and as collateral a note for \$600 nurnerting to have been drawn by J. T. Caborne on James T. Leath, and bearing Mr. Leath's indorsement. When the note fell due part of it was paid and three new bills by Gaborne on Leath, indorsed by the latter, were given, two of which were paid by Miss Hampton at maturity. All four were forgeries as to the indorsement and drawer of the notes. Concerne in a myth. In December, 1877, before these forgeries were discovered, Miss Hampton, bought \$700 more city scrip from Mr. Reily, giving him three orders, due is one, two and three months, on the Board of Education for aslary due Miss Hampton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education for allary due Miss Hampton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education for allary due Miss Hampton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education for allary due Miss Hampton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education for allary due Miss Hampton's signature was forged, and the Board of Education for allary due Miss Hampton or her mothen.

Miss Hampton or her mother.

Is Jacuary last Miss Hampton obtained a loan of \$1,600 carb on a note algued by herself and indicated by Mrs.

Kate E. Dawson from President Fisher, signed by herself and indicated by Mrs. Kate E. Dawson from President Fisher, of the Emmet Bank. The indorsesant was forged. She obtained the indorsement of a druggist of Memphis to her note for \$500, by depositing with him forged notes of hand calling for \$2,800, and negotiated the indorsed note at once. She borrowed neveral thousand dollars from personal friends without giving security, and finally borrowed money on a certificate of indebtedness given her by the Board of Education at her request, and then, making sifiidavit that the certificate was lost, drew the money due her thereon. It should be added that last fall she made a present of a cart load of new furniture to the paster of St. Bridget's Charch, the bill for which was sent to the church some few months later.

months later.

There is scarcely a trace left of the thousands of dollars which Miss Hampton within a few months has secured by these devices. When accused she denied almost everything, and seened to be amused at her own detection. When her victims called to see her she upbraided them with faithlessness and treachery, and then commenced crying. It has been discovered that she has been a heavy purchaser of dry goods—principally ladies wear—during the past yest. At one house her annual bill amounted to about \$1,000, and at another \$500.—Her bills at millinery establishments were also quite large, and at jewelry stores she occasionally made nice purchases. These dry goods, &c., she never fore, always dressing nearly and plainly, and what she did with them remains to be discovered. Mr. Fisher, of the Emmet Bank, Mr. Belly and Col. Leath have received anonymous letters purporting to come from a relative of here bands.

This much of his father's plan John Brown, Jr., eays Mr. Gerrit Smith understood and endorsed, but he is confident Mr. Smith did not know that Harper's Ferry was to be attacked. He says all of the Brown party, except Kagi all of the Brown party. erate of hers. There is a vet no proceeding of any kind against Miss Hampton, who with her mother stood well in the esteem of the community. It is said that since her exposure the daughter has several times attempted suicide.

An Amusika Comedy of Lierons.

Mme. de V. was very jealous, and determined to watch her husband. One day he told her he was going to Versailles, and when he went out, she put on her bonnet and followed him. She kept him in sight until he turned into a passage which shortened the way to the railroad station, where she missed him. She stood for a few reinutes in the passage looking about, and suddenly saw a man joining out of a glove-shop with a rather over-dressed lady. From a distance she made sure the man was her husband, and without a word of warring she gave him three or four sound boxes on the sar. When the gentleman turned round to confront his assailant, she perceived that she had made a mistake, and at the some time, she cavalit sight of her husband, who had replenished a cigar-case at a tobacconist's and we now sing the street. What could are no? She fainted in the arms of the stranger whose cars she had boxed—while the other lady ran off as fast she could to avoid soundal. The stranger, who was a concedian, was autonished to find an unknown lady in his arms; and, while his cars were utill tingling with the blows he was a grain still tingling with the blows he was a grain still tingling with the blows he was a grain still tingling with the blows he was a grain still tingling with the blows he was a grain still tingling with the blows he was a statelly an off as a state of the stranger whose still tingling with the blows he was a state the stranger. AN AMUSING COMEDY OF ERROR was astopished to find an unknown lady in his arms; and, while his cars were still tingting with the blows, he was again startled. A gentleman collared him and shaking him roughly, asked him what he means by embracing a lady in the streat. "Why, she bound my cars and fainted?" screamed the actor. "The is my wife," shouted the irate husband, "and never would have struck you without cause." The infuriated gentlemen shook their fists until the lady, who had been carried into a shop, recovered sufficiently to exinto a shop, recovered sufficiently to ex-plain how it happened.

CUTTING A Max's TONGUE OUT.—
Robt. F. Hulburt. Private Secretary of Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, has just had his tongue burners of Cleavland. The Plain Deuler's correspondent. says that "the chin was sawed in twain and the jaws apread apart in order to take out the classesed tongue. The work was performed in a comparatively short space of time, and the jatient was comfortable and conscious in less than an hour. Next day Mr. Hurlburt walked across the room, and wrote his wants up... paper. He is not permitted to attempt to the course of time. Thus far the difficulty has been to give sourishment, which has been done by injection. Glass tubes have been secured, and hereafter nourishment will be given by that means until the soreness in the mouth is somewhat subdued." This is noted as a very remarkable surgical operation. Mr. Hurlburt had a cancer at the root of his tongue. A like operation for the same cause was recently performed at one of the hospitals in the city of Albany, but the patient died a few days subequently.